a) Popula

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, August 2, 1845. In August of last year the French Minister o Commerce deputed Monsieur LEGENTIL, an eminent manufacturer, to inspect the exhibition of not a little entertaining and curious. You will see manufactures at Berlin. He extended his personal how candid the honest tar, Sir Charles Napier, inquiries to the factories, particularly of the metals of Saxony, Bavaria, and the provinces of the Rhine. of Saxony, Bavaria, and the provinces of the Rhine.

He repaired likewise to the fair of Leipsic, to study all varieties and learn prices. His official reglory, and for the love of beating the enemies of Britain; but He repaired likewise to the fair of Leipsic, to port to the Minister is copious, able, and minutely instructive. On the whole, he concludes that the German products of manual industry are cheaper than the French, but that the latter have the advantage in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French than the French in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery. Germany provides herself with French in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the greater number of the products of machinery in the greater number of the g machines, directors, foremen, chemists, and designers. Legentil found every where Frenchmen at
the head of the colebrated factories engines silk money, and yet they were told that he merely fought for the the head of the celebrated factories, engines, silk, cotton spinning, flax, and so forth. German industry prefers economy to finish, quality, or elegance. merchandise. The wages of the German operative are lower, his food is inferior, his efficiency behind the French. He lives chiefly on rye bread and pototoes; gets little beer, never wine, and threeof the workmen are unacquainted with meat. Prussia has strict laws in favor of children in factories, and they are rigidly enforced, especially in regard to daily education. In Saxony, where no such laws exist, there is, however, much tender ness of treatment with regular instruction. Accord

ing to the report, substantial nourishment is the

proper means of ability to work well and long in

operative possesses all that should give superiority. The King of Prussia has established a seminary or

convent for lay Sisters of Charity, for the service of the hospitals; also, an institute for the train-

ing of stage players, who may render the drama in Berlin the highest of the continent. The Paris

Commerce charges the Prussian Government with

designing and using the Zoll-Verein as one of its

expedients for supremacy over all the German communities. According to that journal the League is

to be represented abroad only by Prussian Min-

isters and Consuls. I am struck by the following

the twenty-four hours. In the United States the

editorial paragraph of the London Morning Chroni-"The proceedings of the Diet of the Confederated Germani States, constituting the Zoll-Verein, now assembled at Carls-ruhe, are watched by the other European Powers with more ruhe, are watched by the other European Powers with more than ordinary interest, from the known determination, on the part of the great majority of those States, to use all their influence to effect material alterations in the fiscal regulations of the Union. On the one hand, France looks with jealousy to the designs of the wine growers of the Rhine and the Moselle, and to those of the silk manufacturers of Dusseldorf; while England watches with equal anxiety the efforts of the iron-masters of Bavaria and Silesia, and of the cotton-spinners of Saxony and Prussia, all of whom are unvestible demanding in masters of Bavaria and Silesia, and of the cotton-spinners of Saxony and Prussia, all of whom are urgently demanding increased protection to their respective pursuits, and, as it appears, with greater chance of success than on any former occasion; for it cannot be denied that every year has added manually the contraction. terially to the influence of the manufacturing classes, until it has become difficult any longer to resist their demands. Nor can it be denied that the general tendency of public opinion throughout Germany has for some time past been favorably inclining towards the protective system.

"Our perseverance in maintaining our almost prohibitory corn and timber duties, has, it is to be feared, thrown so much power into the hands of that party in Germany, who, pointing to our policy, advocate the exclusion of foreign manufactures under the pretence of creating a home-market for their own produce, that there is little doubt a considerable increase of du-ties will now be imposed on the leading articles of English

The fourth volume of the THIERS History of the Consulate and the Empire has been in the hands of multitudes since the emission of it on the 16th ultimo. The journals abound with puffs; as yet no searching and stringent criticism has appeared. I have gone through it, and found the same proper ties as in the foregoing three; a skilful choice and distribution of matter, a cogent, casy, lucid diction, and the exhibition of events, motives, and characters best adapted to flatter the pride and predilections of the great majority of his countrymen. The e: the relatives of some of his personages remonstrate; rectifications come forth, but, on the whole, the work has the success expected. So far, NAPOLEON is nearly a perfect hero; in this volume he is ingeniously acquitted of the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, and nearly all blame cast on the weakness of the British (Apping TON) Cabinet, and the extreme repugnance of all parties in England to evacuate or relinquish Malta No more instructive narration or explanation of the secularization has been furnished: the expedition to St. Domingo under General Leclerc, its operations, first success, and final ruin are exceedingly well told: what a ferocious contest on both sides negro and white; what a sacrifice on such a field of veteran troops, sufficient in number and prowess to conquer Italy or capture Vienna anew! It is not the Touissaint Louverture of Miss MARTINEAU who figures in the pages of Mr. THIERS. In book sixteen he relates how Louisiana was ceded to the United States. A summary version of the text may not be unacceptable for the Intelligencer: " When a renewal of the war with England seemed no longer doubtful, all the colonizing dreams of the · First Consul vanished. His resolution in respec-' to Louisiana was instantly formed. I will not at tempt to keep (said he to one of his Ministers) ; province which would not be secure in our hands which, perhaps, would embroil me with the Ame-' ricans, or create a coolness on their side. On the contrary, I will turn it to account to attach them ' to me, to create a quarrel between them and the · English, and I will raise up for England enemies ' who will one day revenge us, if we should not be ' able to revenge ourselves. My resolution is set-' tled. As the Americans have no territory to give ' me in exchange for Louisiana, I will sell it to them ' for a sum that may pay the expenses of an extra-

Thirteen livraisons, or parts of vignettes and

ordinary armament against Great Britain herself."

of that of the House of Commons, wherein Sir Ro- speaking. [Hear, hear.] BERT PEEL has, on most occasions, an available ma-

RUSSELL, with its manly Christian tolerance and was about the impulses of British tars:

sake of fighting. Why, what would take them to fight ex-cept their prize-money? They had no other indocement. They did not get as much wages in the Queen's service as they could get in the merchant service.

The following remarks of Mr. H. BERKELEY are not so strictly historical:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken in well-deserved terms of the gallantry of the British seamen; but it was absurd to talk of their fighting merely for glory and for the love of hard knocks. If the British seamen sought nothing but the glory of the British flag and name, and desired war merely for the sake of hard knocks, how did it happen that so many of them had entered foreign service? How had it occurred that so large a number, no less than 80,000 British seamen, were to be found in the service of America? Who had taken the Argus? Who had taken the Macedonia, and the numbers of other British frigates and vessels of war? It British seamen fought for nothing but glory, was it reasonable to suppose that they would ever have gone over to the ene-my, and fought against their country, and captured their coun-

We may presume that the annexed statement o Lord PALMERSTON is entirely authentic, and it doubtless worthy of being recorded:

"The right honorable baronet said his (Lord Palmerston's) instructions had been to abstain from inflicting the calamities of war upon the Chinese population. Certainly, the ultimate object of this country was to secure peace and friendship with China; and his instructions had been to do nothing in the course of the war that should create unnecessarily hostile feelcourse of the war that should create unnecessarily hostile leerings. But the right honorable baronet was mistaken if he
supposed that he (Lord Palmerston) had ordered the commanders to abstain from taking the junks. On the contrary,
their capture was one of the methods of reprisal which, at the
outset of the war, had been ordered as a mode of pressure upon outset of the war, had been ordered as a mode of pressure upon China. That order was not executed, because the Admiral found that the junks were so numerous that, if he took them, he would not know how to dispose of them. But even if it had been otherwise, and if the Government, from policy, had ordered the commanders to abstain from such captures, still that would be no reason why the troops and navy should receive less than they otherwise would have done. The right honorable baronet said the sum to be obtained from China was to be appropriated in a threefold manner. That was true. But his (Lord Palmerston's) original instructions authorized our Plenipotentiary to demand from China a sum sufficient to cover the opium, the claims of the Hong merchants, and the expenses of the war, whatever the amount of those items might turn out to be. He (Lord Palmerston) saw Sir H. Pottinger on the morning of his departure, and Sir Henry observed that it might be advantageous if he were authorized to ask for one round sum at once, instead of making the demand which had been specified in the instructions. He (Lord Palmerston) acround sum at once, instead of making the demand which had been specified in the instructions. He (Lord Palmerston) accordingly authorized him to demand a round sum, and asked Sir Henry how much he thought he would be able to get. [A laugh.] Sir Henry said the Emperor was a rich old gentleman, [a laugh,] and he could get from him £5,000,000. Well, he (Lord Palmerston) authorized Sir Henry to demand that sum, which it was thought at that time would cover all demands. But it turned out that the hostilities did not cease as soon as had been expected at the time of Sir Henry's demanting. The expenses were in consequences in recombined and parture. The expenses were in consequence increased, and when Sir Henry did obtain the £5,000,000, or very near that sum, it fell short of the expenses."

Seven millions were finally received by the Bri tish Treasury. On the 15th, Lord PALMERSTON argued in a way that appears to me quite victorious, Spain's demand on the British Cabinet for the ad mission of her Colonial sugars, as those of Vane zuela and the United States had been privileged He most ably canvassed and unfolded the diploma tic sophistry and inconsistency of Lord Aberdeen's reply to the Duke of Sotomayer. The Earl o CLARENDON did the same in the House of Lords and with more personal authority, as he (the Earl) so long occupied the post of ambassador at Madrid. While Lord ABERDEEN undertakes to enforce treaties by direct British legislation and other agency with Brazil, he employs special pleading with Spain to relieve England from the obligation of treaties. of which the original force and intent were admitted in the House of Commons, by Mr. GLADSTONE pleading for the Cabinet:

" Although he disputed the noble lord's construction of th reaties, he granted this much. In the first place, according to the course and practice of trade which subsisted two hundred years ago, he admitted that the treaties were intended to attain a purpose analogous to that now contended for, and urged upon the House by the noble lord. [Loud Opposition cheers.] He repeated that he was free to confess that such was the intent of the treaties in question; that was to say, they were intended to obtain for the subjects of Spain the means of carrying on their commerce with England to the greatest advantage; and in general that end would, by the But the form of these treaties was clearly inapplicable to ex-isting circumstances, and the construction for which the noble lord contended was at variance with a multitude of positive

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the sugar po cy of the Cabinet and the Spanish claim, which followed that of the United States, described the answer thus:

"Her Majesty's Government, in despair of seeing the "Her Majesty's Government, in despair of seeing their whole measure torn in tatters, rag by rag, were determined to find some pretence or other for refusing this claim. Accordingly, not the Foreign Office—for I acquit the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Office of having invented the note which was sent in reply. I differ from that noble lord in some points of foreign policy, but I respect him individually too highly to believe that he could have invented the arguments in the role to which he have not his hand, and I only ments in the note to which he has put his hand, and I regret that the too easy habits of admission which I find fault with in his transactions with foreign Powers, should have led ordinary armament against Great Britain herself." him in this case to put his name to arguments which his "Thus," adds the historian, "did the Americans better judgment must repudiate. [Hear.] Accordingly, I acquire from France that vast region which has say, from her Majesty's Government there came an answer recompleted their sway over North America, and rendered them masters of the Gulf of Mexico for the present and all the future. Thus, they owe their birth and greatness as a nation to the long struggle of France against England; their independence to the female of the rendered them masters of the Gulf of Mexico for the present and all the future. Thus, they owe which they rest should be culpable, the arguments on which they rest should be plain and casy to be understood; whereas I defy any man to comprehend the drift, and scope, and meaning of the arguments in this note, without reading it struggle of France against England; their inde'pendence, to the first period of that struggle, their
'territorial expansion to the second." We might
contend that we should ultimately have achieved
our independence and possessed ourselves of Louisiana without French co-operation; but we should
acknowledge the benefit of earlier and more certain
results.

Thirteen livraisons, or parts of vignettes and
over and over again there or four times with the utmost intensity of attention. [Hear, hear.] I have myself done so, and
having thus arrived at what I consider to be an understanding
of the document, I am prepared to state that it is not only full
of fallacies, but that it is a curious, a very curious, a very remarkable illustration of what has been called by some, legerdemain logic; [hear, hear, and laughter;] which legerdemain
logic consists in this—that, in the course of an argument, one
of the parties arguing skilfully slips in some new word, some portraits, to accompany the History of the Consulate and Empire, are already on sale: there will be nevertheless, differs from it in some point essential to the right sixty in all; one to be issued every fortnight, with explanatory text; they are beautifully executed; the portraits are engraved from the most faithful original paintings.

There is no likelihood of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies this year and long and the contract of the c the Chamber of Deputies this year; and less still This is strictly the character of the document of which I am

The debate of the 30th ultimo, in the House of jority of a hundred. The Soult-Guizot Cabinet is Commons, respecting the comparative equipment of

head, in the House of Commons, on the 17th, be We received yesterday the excellent news of the duly conned-particularly the speech of Lord John self-annexation of Texas. This consummation ap pears to us just what it should be. . The long Brigenuine political liberalism. The enfranchisement tish and French agony is over. A few days ago of the Jews might have been deferred for a much the Journal des Debats expressed, as a lingering solonger period, but for the marriage with a daughter lace, the hope that the Texan Congress would find of Israel of the Lord Chancellor LYNDHURST, who the terms of admission too hard to be adopted at moved the bill in the House of Lords. The de- once and without qualification, and if the question bate of the 18th, on the Chinese prize-money, is were referred again to the Congress of the Union not a little entertaining and curious. You will see how candid the honest tar, Sir Charles Napier, has happened irresistibly admonishes the monarchical Powers of the vanity of all attempts to palter or tamper or intrigue with any branch of the republican American family. That the representative of France in Mexico should have been the chief agent there, and written a letter in the vein and style if that which he addressed to his worthy coadjutor, President Jones, produces more surprise and dissatisfaction in Paris than any other of the disclosures. The Moniteur of this day gives the advices in ex-tenso, without comment. The Débats observes that although the event was foreseen, it has caused a certain degree of astonishment. "The American Union fortifies itself (se renforce) by this great dismemberment of Mexico. Mexico is in a state of the most deplorable anarchy, and California, no doubt, will soon become another subject of annexation." The National rejoices in the defeat of the joint diplomacy of England and Mr. Guizor: it signalizes the futility of their efforts; dwells on the mistaken policy of the French Cabinet, "for which England, after all, will not be grateful;" hopes that the United States will not confound France-the nation-with her Executive Government, and so forth. The Commerce has two editorial columns on the subject; a narrative of transactions is first offered; sees no likelihood of Mexican hostilities; recites and strongly condemns the concurrence of the French Ministry with the British; quotes the obnoxious language of the French envoy; laments the impressions which Mr. Guizor's bargain with Lord ABERDEEN must make on the American people. The French, however, prefer alliance and cordial amity with their natural friend, the great maritime Republic of the Western Continent. The Sièclé observes that "Mr. Guizor's arrangement (combinaison) has utterly mis-carried." All the Opposition press treat the annexation and its history in the same strain. I am amused by the sighs and groans of the London papers of the 31st, just arrived. The Times is soemn, admonitory-sententious. It argues that "it may be for the future glory of the two leading European policies that they combined to render the annexation of Texas at least a free act." jolery, bribery, all sorts of promises and instances and manœuvres—singular expedients to render an act free! According to the Times the London stock market became rather flat on account of the news from America. In the annexed paragraph you have what the Standard saith: "The accounts brought by the steamer from the United States and Texas this morning have, in some measure, taken the most far-seeing and sagacious persons by surprise. There were certainly some expectations of what would be the action of the Texan Congress on the annexation question, but still few persons were prepared for their closing with the terms in such a precipitate and unqualified manner. The matsidered to be pregnant with importance, as likely to stimulate the Americans to further encroachment." The Globe (Whig) has an editorial column of severe strictures on the American and Texan brethren. Slavery-extension is the main ground of regret; Featherstonhaugh is quoted, and, in the end, resignation prescribed. The Ministerial Herald breathes surprise: "What, so quickly and so glibly! But, after all, the affair is of no importance to Europe; Texas is, for England, commercially insignificant. The import of American cotton into Great Britain has decreased; ere long the East Indian or the Egyptian may supersede the American staple. The loyal Horald involution the Go vernment in a dilemma. No Ministerial paper la-ments and scolds more bitterly than the Whig Morning Chronicle. " How-the British offer thrown in to our face by the Texan Congress! Mr. Polk has, indeed, triumphed over our poor devils of

Tories; Jonathan may laugh at us for trusting such gentlemen as Houston and Jones." The Chronicle thinks, nevertheless, that Mexico is yet safe from the Americans. The article is of more than a column, and the leader. The number of the Revue des Deux Mondes issued vesterday contains no article of direct concern for Americans except two-an able investigation of the Ideas and School of Fourrier, and a long essay on the Colonization of French Guiana. We have no intelligence from abroad this morning of fresh moment. Lebanon is to be quieted by a resolute concert between the Sublime Porte and the Five Powers : Spain awaits with keen anxiety the fruits of her Queen's visit to the Basque provinces. Marshal Buggaup has undertaken a new expedition

FOREIGN ITEMS.

for a certain consideration.

Mr. McLane, our Minister to the Court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool in the Acadia on the 29th ultimo. He proceeded thence to London, and took lodgings at Thomas's Hotel, in Berkeley square.

against two Arab chiefs; O'CONNELL promises to

help England " to pull down the American eagle"

Queen Victoria has promoted the King of Holland to be a Field Marshal in the British army. His Majesty's first com-mission as a British officer—Lieut. Colonel—is dated 1811. A curious phenomenon has been observed for some time past at Durham. Carbureted hydrogen, or coal gas, has risen in considerable quantities from the bed of the river near Framwellgate bridge, doubtless from the strata of coal beneath. A trial is to be made of collecting it for the purpose of lighting

An explosion of fire-damp, by which twenty-nine hu beings lost their lives, lately took place at a colliery belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell, situated at Crombach, about three miles distant from the village of Aberdare, and six from Mer-thyr Tydvil, (Wales.)

Mr. J. Doubleday has restored the Portland vase in so mas terly a manner that it would defy the most critical to detect where the vase had been injured. It is hereafter to be kept

The war between the Bar and the Press continues, and even extends. The barristers of the Western Circuit have resolved to exclude from their society all members of the bar reporting for the newspapers; and as there is no pretext for this aggression like that which the Times afforded to the Oxford Circuit bar, the morning papers have resolved to resent it by omitting the names of all the barristers employed on the Oxford and Western Circuits.

An alarming and serious accident occurred on the London and Birmingham railway on the 29th ultimo from the running of the mail train, when proceeding at a speed of thirty miles an hour, into a baggage train which preceded it, in consequence of a fog, which was so dense as to intercept the sight beyond a distance of twenty or thirty feet. The train consisted of ten to sixteen cars, including trunks and post officerans, and there were from sixte to vans, and there were from sixty to seventy passengers. No one was killed. The baggage train was a few minutes behind its time, and the agent had neglected to exhibit the red signal to give notice of the fact. The engine was broken to pieces. On the evening of the 27th July, at seven o'clock, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, made his three hundred and fourth as cent from King's road in his royal Nassau balloon, accompanied by two ladies and eight gentlemen. The balloon, afterising to the height of about a mile, passed over a great parr of the metropolis, after which it was lost sight of. After ret POPULATION OF MEXICO.

FROM THE PETERSBURG (VA.) INTELLIGENCER.

guascalientes 69,5	8 Puebla
hiapas	06 Queretaro 120,56
hibuahua 147,6	00 San Louis Potosi 321,84
Daahulla 73,3	10 Sinalon 140,00
Durango 162,6	18 Sanora
uanajuato 512,60	05 Tabasco 53,80
alisco	11 Tamaulipas100,06
fexico	20 Vera Cruz254,38
liboacan 497,9	06 Yucatan 580,93
uevo Laon 101, 1	9 Zucatecas 273,57
uevo Mexico 57,0	26
Dajaca	78 Total
Of this population of Me	vice, say seven millions of people

which they have thus far prosecuted their labors.

The parties have suffered severely from the black flies, which are little monsters in their way, whose bite is poisonous, and more annoying than that of a mosquito. The whole party lived and lodged in camps, and, notwithstanding the warm weather we have had, have been compelled to have fires and blankets every night since the commencement of the surveys.

We hear bad accounts of the country surveyed. There are no settlements, and no clearings, nothing but forests, but

Having discharged their goods, the medium of barter, and hese fine specimens of hard wood-land, and occasionally a ter is in many respects too grave to hazard opinions on the ultimate results, but it is generally concent, but where nobody will be able to make use of it for a long time to come. Thirty feet of the forest was cut through for the boundary line, and monuments of cast iron, four feet above ground, and lettered "Treaty of Washington," Northeastern Boundary," and the names of the commissioners of the two Governments are placed along the line The line surveyed the present season was the one surveyed by the British Government last year. The survey being a scientific one, of course there are no disagreements between the scientific corps of the two Governments .- N. Y. Express.

DOMESTIC ITEMS. *

During the seven months of the present year there have been uilt at Cincinnati seventeen steamboats, with an aggregate onnage of 3,215 tons, and at an aggregate cost of \$243,000. A large five-story building at Camden, (N. J.) occupied consumed by fire on Monday morning. The building was recently erected at a cost of \$6,000, was insured for \$4,000, and belonged to Messrs. Browning. Mr. Wentworth's loss amounts to several thousand dollars, covered by insurance.

The number of passengers from Boston to New York and from New York to Boston, during the month of July last by the several routes, by way of Norwich, Stonington, and New-port, including as well those by steamboat as those by the Long Island railroad, was 18,168.

The Pottsville Gazette says that an explosion took place on Tuesday last in the West Delaware mines, which seriously burnt three of the overseers, Charles Reed, John Kupp, and Chester Croswell. They had gone into the mines to ascertain the quantity of fire-damp, when the gas took fire from their lamps and caused the explosion. The miners have not been able to work in consequence of the fire in the mines. The Millerites of Providence became so outrageously rowdyish at a meeting they held on Thursday evening, that a number of them, of both sexes, the preacher included, were lodged in the watch-house, and in the morning were fined and

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA .- We learn from the New York Sun that a number of intelligent colored people in that city talk of sending out a committee to Liberia to examine the condition of the country, and, if found advisable, to select a site for a colony. Liberia is now to the colored people what the Western territory was to the whites some years ago—a land of promise. When they once get a knowledge of the great advantages secured to themselves and families by settling in Liberia, few will remain in the United States.—American.

of wood at a time, he saves some fifteen bushels of coal to the cord over the common process of burning in coal pits.

Not content with all this economy, he now saves the gases special purposes. There were appropriated to the missions in Europe during the year ending last May, in round numbers, 660,000 francs; Asia, 970,000; Africa, 300,000; the South Seas, 430,000; North and South America, 1,130,000. The share of the United States, including Texas, was 771,164fr. 72c., equal to \$144,269 50, which is about \$4,600 less than in 1843 - 44.

One of the high-pressure Canal boats, belonging to the Quebec Forwarding Company, was blown up last Tuesday, a few miles above Lachine, and four or five men were drown-

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE-TRADE.

From the New York Evangelist for last week we copy

rally sold to Fonseca or the slave factors on the coast of Africa, at Cabinda and elsewhere, for three times the money they would bring for lawful voyages. The American house gets 2½ per cent. commission on the charter money; then 2½ per cent. more if they guaranty it; then 2½ per cent. more if employed to transmit the value to the owners in the United States. The English brokers' house, Hobkirk, Wretman & Co., through which they accomplish these negotiations, gets also 2½ per cent. The vessels clear at the custom-house for the coast of Africa, with slave-decks, shackles, water-takes. also 2½ per cent. The vessels crear at the custom-nouse for the coast of Africa, with slave-decks, shackles, water-takes, and other appurtenances, and with a cargo of ardent spirits, powder, muskets, cotton goods, &c., and sometimes having both an American and a Brazilian or Portuguese captain and

Having discharged their goods, the medium of barter, and taken on board their closely packed living cargoes, the American captain and crew, if they had them, are shipped on board a brig that has gone before to act as their tender, and a Brazilian or Portuguese captain and crew are supplied, if they had them not. In the one case, the tender brig returns to Rio Janeiro, either navigated by the Americans, or with them as passengers, and not unfrequently with some branded slaves for Fonseca, in the same capacity as passengers. For aught that appears, she will have performed a lawful voyage—that is, having only waited upon the slaves, with some goods for purchase money of the slavers, and got them ready, and having then helped the slavers to a Brazilian or Portuguese crew, who, if taken by English cruisers, cannot be hung like Americans or subjects of Great Britain. The bloody slaver then speeds her way through the horrors of the "middle passage," slily lands her human cargo, more dead than alive, at Cape Frio, Mangaratiba, or other place along the coast of Brazil, and then boldly runs into this port in ballast, and fits again for the atrocious voyage.

and then boldly runs into this post to the atrocious voyage.

Mr. Wise has now in custody on board the frigate Raritan two African lads, with Fonseca's brand upon them, that were brought into port thus as pretended passengers in an American brig, along with Fonseca's agent, who had been in the brig up brig, along with Fonseca's agent, who had been in the brig up brig acting as tender to three or four others immediately em-ployed in exporting slaves. She was seized by the United States brig Bainbridge, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade, but afterwards delivered up to the Brazilian aureleased the masters and officers, whom Mr. Wise was desirous of sending for trial to the United States. The African lads and certain others have been retained, and are to be forwarded as witnesses to the United States.

There is a tale of blood and horror connected with this brig to be in due time unfolded. It was given on oath, a few weeks ago, by a seaman of another American brig, the Kentucky, that the first night after leaving the cast coast of Africa with a cargo of 650 blacks, a part of them got loose from their manacles, and rose on the crew. But, being armed with muskets and cutlasses, the crew soon drove them below again, and killed a number by firing into them after they had cried and killed a number by living into them after they had creed for quarter. A few days after, others of the survivors were condenned to be executed, then hoisted up to the foreyard arm, chained two together, and shot dead. When two were taken out of the hold chained together, of whom one was to die, to save the sharkle and to save time, they chopped of their victim's foot at the ancie, let the leg loose, then run him up to the yard arm, and finished by shooting him. In this manner were murdered forty-six men and one woman.

In Laberia, few will remain in the United States.—American.

Destructive Fire.—A building occupied by Mr. Chauncy, a marble cutter, in Hammond street, New York, was burnt down on Saturday morning, with an oil factory, a lumber yard, and Morgan's soap factory, adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at \$50,000.

A lady named Sarah Parescho died at Beaufort, North Carolina, a few days ago at the advanced age of 107 years. She was the mother of four generations.

The Annals of the Roman Catholic "Association for the Propagation of the Paith" for last May, as quoted in the Journal of Commerce, reports that the receipts for the proceeding year were 3,540,903 francs; those of the year ending May, 1844, were 3,582,088fr., which shows a diminution of about \$4,000. There were annerations of the Propagation of The were annerations of the propagation of the Paith" for last May, as quoted in the Journal of Commerce, reports that the receipts for the proceeding year were 3,540,903 francs; those of the year ending May, 1844, were 3,582,088fr., which shows a diminution of about \$4,000. There were annerations of the Propagation of The propagation of the Propagation of the Paith" for last May, as quoted in the Journal of Commerce, reports that the receipts for the proceeding year were 3,540,903 francs; those of the year ending May, 1844, were 3,582,088fr., which shows a diminution of about \$4,000. There were annerations of the Propagation of the Paith" for last May, as quoted in the Journal of Commerce, reports that the receipts for the proceeding year were anneration of the Paith" for last May, as quoted in the Journal of Commerce, reports that the receipts for the proceeding year were a supervised at the process of burning in coal pits.

Not content with all this economy, he now saves the gases of the process of the process of burning in coal pits.

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brigantine Echo, and had on board four hundred and thirty slaves. There were a crew of twenty-eight. Mr. Stupart took charge of the Echo, and left Mr. Palmer, eight Englishmen, and two Kroomen on board the Felicidade. On the morning of the 2d of March, the accused rushed upon deck with their knives, assailing Mr. Palmer and his crew, and succeeded in killing them. They threw the bodies into the sea. Palmer was killed by Majaval, one of the crew who acted as cook; he came out of the cabin where he was making bread, and ran the officer through the side with a long cooking knife. A scene of the most revolting carnage ensued, when all the Englishmen were massacred. Four days after, the war ship Star fell in with the Felicidade and captured it. Suspicion was excited by marks of blood being persuance of the search of the street of the first and second class, carrying from 4 to 8 guns.

309 heavy sloops of war of 24 guns, and brigs of from 1 to 10 guns. 60 other vessels, schooners, &c.

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309 heavy sloops of war of 24 guns, and brigs of from 1 to 10 guns. 70 the 87 being built, there are 23 ships of the line, (10 guns, 10 guns, In the Souli-Guizot Cabinet is deemed stronger than ever with both Chambers. The debates and chief education for matter and impressive lessons. I have marked passages in all of the principal for the Intelligencer, but cannot use, by this conveyance, either the intended quotations or any memorand.

The discussion, on the 9th, of the Scotland Universities Bill, deserves your attention. Machine were miscretic by the street of the intentions of the part of the street in any former than the principal for the Intelligencer, but the model of the Charleston the passages in all of the principal for the Intelligencer, but the model of the Charleston the passages in all of the principal for the Intelligencer, but the model of the Charleston the passages in all of the principal for the Intelligencer, but the readed quotations or any memorand.

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ENGLISH OPINIONS OF ANNEXATION

PROM THE LUNDON TIMES OF JULY 31.

THE BRZILIAN SLAVE-TRADE.

THE DAY MAKE CONTROL PRESENCE AND AS MAKE OF CONTROL PRESENCE AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATI

ness of the Texan decision, as well as the wisdom of the European mediators.

The question, doubtless, admits of being viewed with great simplicity. Texas, as an independent State, independent in fact and by general recognition, may unite itself to whom it pleases. It is chiefly peopled by immigrants from the United States, and others of the same race. There are many obvious advantages in union, and many encouraging precedents. So far the case is clear. But, if this were all, how is it that annexation has so long struggled in vain to survive the early and now inveterate prejudice of its immorality? How is it that the most impartial writers and the most righteous men in the States have thought it worthy of their most unqualified condemnation? The question cannot be viewed thus simply. It cannot be separated from its history. Admit that annexation is a natural finale of the drama, then the plot has been most unprincipled. The United States allowed a large emigration of the most unscrupulous adventurers into Texas, under contract with the Mexican Government. If it is alleged that the latter did not or could not fulfil its contracts, it cannot be pretended that the former exhibited better faith. The circumstances of fraud and outrage connected with that immigration excited the disgost and remonstrance of every good man in the excited the disgust and remonstrance of every good man in the Union. The Federal Government allowed it—encouraged it; saw all the while that the new population of Texas would not bear the Mexican Government and laws; saw immigration and rebellion, colonization and independence of Mexico, proceeding pussibus veguis. The declaration of independence was notoriously only the conclusion of a scheme openly concected within the limits of the Union. We are now told that the only possible end and aim of that scheme was nonexation. Is it possible to forget these dark items in the account? Is the destiny of Federalism so inevitable a fact, so bright an idea, as to hide these spots? The fatalism of power and ambition never can efface the lines of morality. Even that which must be need not be done by detestable means. It is the moral regugnance not only of rival nations, but of America itself—of the nation most interested and most compromised excited the disgost and remonstrance of every good man in the Union. The Pederal Government allowed it—encouraged it which has struggled all this time against un act, which might be useful and inevitable, but which, in it s means, in its actors, was dangerous to the mutual f nations, and to the cause of public morality.

Encroaching Policy of the United States.—A few years ago, some citizens of the United States were invited by the Mexican Government to settle in Texas; a number of their countrymen followed, and before long the immigrants set up the standard of revolt, and declared the province they had been invited to settle in an independent republic; the United States citizens who did this now declare their wish to be amexed to he United States, and that Government sends troops to protect them against Mexico.

The same manocuve is in progress in California. A number of United States traders have formed establishments in the neighborhood of Monterey; some United States agriculturists have been invited or encouraged to settle in the valley of the river Sacramento. In all the ephemeral revolutions of California—the successive a tempts to declare the province an independent republic—the settlers from the United States have taken an obtrusively active, part. As yet the inhabitants of dependent republic—the settlers from the United States have taken an obtrusively active part. As yet the inhabitants of Spanish race are a majority in California, and refuse to separate from their Mexican countrymen; but as soon as the Anglo-American settlers become the majority—and immigrations from the United States are daily swelling their numbers—the project to declare California an independent republic will be carried through; and who can doubt that the next step of the citizans of the United States by whom this is effected will be

they quarrel with the Government before a dozen years pass over their head, violently eject the constituted authorities, and declare themselves an independent republic, and then to re-ceive overtures of "annexation" from them, and send troops their assistance, if not a breach, looks very like an evasi

ANOTHER STRAW-BULER EXPLOSION .-- A disastrous explosion of the boiler of a flouring mill took place near Ripley,

of the United States, including Texas, was 771, 164fr. 72c., equal to \$144, 269 50, which is about \$4,600 less than in 1843 - 34.

Cast-iron posts, beams, and supporters for dwellings or warehouses have been condemned by a parliamentary commission in England. It is a common practice in many found mission in England. It is a common practice in many found mission in England. It is a common practice in many found mission in England. It is a common practice in many found mission resist from New York the year round to make experiments. The efforts of Mr. Alger will furnish a valuable addition to the science of chemistry in the country.

Triat von Menura or the Hon Seas.—During Thurster of the ten men, Portuguese of Spaniards, charged with murdering a number of English.

An enterprising Frenchman has produced a plan by which tow money of every expense, provision, and confort travellers of the first class may incur and require, even to the fees demanded in visiting public places of amusement.

The amount of tolls received on the canals of the State of New York during the fourth week of July was \$73,780 the total sum received up to the 1st of August was \$1,107,289.

This is more than has been received during any year except the last, when the amount reached \$1,137,717.

whole number of vessels of war belonging to the Britis at 584 afloat, and 87 now on the stocks, being built. 671 vessels of all classes.
Of this number, there are 88 ships of the line, carrying from